

# The Evening Times

Increasing cloudiness tonight; light rain  
Thursday; warmer.

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ONE CENT.

## THREE PAGES OF THE DUPUY DE LOME LETTER.

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LEGACION DE ESPAÑA  
WASHINGTON.

Excmo. Sr. D. Canalejas

Don José Canalejas

Mi distinguido y querido amigo,  
No tiene v. que pedirme excusa por no haberme escrito. Yo debí también haberlo hecho y lo he dejado por estar abrumado de trabajo y nous sommes quittes.  
Aquí continúa la situación lo mismo. Todo depende del éxito político y militar en Cuba.

Excmo. Sr. Don José Canalejas:

My Distinguished and Dear Friend:  
You need not apologize for not having written to me; I also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and nous sommes quittes.

The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba.

La crísis ha paralizado la  
acción del Gobierno por  
lo cual es malo.  
Además de la natural e inevitable grosería con que se repite cuanto  
ha dicho de Weyler la prensa y la opinión en España, demuestra una vez  
más lo que es McKinley, débil y populachero y además un político castro  
que quiere dejarse una puerta abierta y quedar bien con los jingoes de su  
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partido.

Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all  
that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once  
more what McKinley is; weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low  
politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the  
jingoes of his party.

Alí va Amblarad creo viene demasiado empapado en política  
necesita y hay que hacer muy grande o perdemos.  
Adela devuelve su saludo y todos le deseamos que en el próximo año  
sea mensajero de la paz y lleve ese guirnalda a lo pobre España.

Siempre su atento amigo y servidor, O. B. S. M.  
ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME,  
Legation De España, Washington.

There goes Amblarad. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with  
little political matters, and there must be something very great or we  
shall lose.  
Adela returns your salutation, and we wish you in the new year to  
be a messenger of peace and take this New Year's present to poor  
Spain.

Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands.  
(Signed.) ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.

## DUPUY DE LOME IS SILENT

### The Spanish Minister Dismisses Grave Charges With Contempt.

### Our State Department Making an Exhaustive In- vestigation.

### The Cuban Charge d'Affaires in This City Does Not Doubt the Communication's Genuineness.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to this country, declines to discuss the authenticity of his alleged letter to Canalejas, in which he refers to the President as a "low politician." His friends say that he considers it beneath his office to dignify with any sort of comments what is in their opinion a base forgery.  
It should be borne in mind that while De Lome, with Castilian arrogance, dismisses the whole subject with a shrug of the shoulders, as of trivial moment for discussion, the American State Department and the American Congress take a different view.  
There was much surprised excitement in and about the Executive Mansion and the State Department today, caused by the publication of the letter. That some action in reference to it will be taken appears to be beyond doubt, but the course that will be followed has not been made known.  
Immediately after Judge Day reached the department this morning he sent for Second Assistant Secretary Adee, the diplomatic expert of the department, and had a long and earnest conference with him. It is not doubted but that the letter of Dupuy de Lome was the subject under discussion, and that Mr. Adee was asked about the course of procedure in the Sackville-West case, when the recall of that minister was requested of Great Britain.  
After this conference Judge Day hastened to the White House, and was closeted with the President for more than an hour, to the exclusion of every other person. Senators or Representatives, who desired to see Mr. McKinley on public business.  
While the conference was going on Secretary Porter was called in and detained there for some time, presumably to receive instructions. Judge Day left the White House about 12:15 and returned to the State Department.

where he informed the score of reporters in waiting that the Government would not take any action relative to the letter until its authenticity was established.  
He declined to say whether the department would take any active steps to ascertain whether or not the letter is an authentic one. He also refused to say whether, as was done in the case of Sackville-West and Minister Thirion from Hawaii, Mr. Dupuy de Lome would be requested to make a denial or an admission.  
The belief prevails at the State Department that the Administration has already communicated with the Spanish government, but this opinion could not be traced to any reliable information. Secretary Porter told a Times reporter that the President declined to discuss the affair through him, and that he had not a single word to say on the subject for the President. He refused to volunteer any information of his own.  
Secretary Sherman said he had read the publication, and Mr. Dupuy de Lome's denial, and that the department would take no action until the people who produced the letter proved that it was authentic. The burden of the proof, he said, is with the people making the charges and not with the Spanish minister.  
Mr. Dupuy de Lome had not been to the State Department or the White House up to 1:15 o'clock, but the officials of the department intimated that his appearance at any time would not surprise them.  
It is said that the State Department will ask the Cuban Junta to produce the original letter at once and either permit an agent of the State Department to examine it, or else send to the Government here evidence of its genuineness. If it does not bear upon its face positive proof that it is spurious, Gen. Woodford will be promptly cabled to represent the facts to Senor Sagasta and demand an explanation.

In the present extreme crisis of Spanish affairs, Sagasta, can be depended upon to act with prompt vigor.  
Canalejas can be consulted in Madrid and if he ever saw such a letter no doubt Spain will take off De Lome's head in an instant and at the same time, make the most profound apologies to the United States for the sentiments of the letter, copied with an emphatic declaration of its own abhorrence of such a criticism.  
Secretary Sherman said this morning that he had seen the newspaper publication of a letter purporting to have been written by the Spanish Minister.  
No denial has been made to the State Department.  
And while the State Department has been active the real Americans on Capitol Hill have not been idle.  
Mr. Sulzer of New York tried to introduce a resolution in the House demanding that Minister De Lome be given his passports in view of the letter credited to him in the press, but failed, as objection was made by a pro-Spanish member.  
The resolution reads as follows:  
Whereas Dupuy de Lome, minister of Spain to this country has written the following letter, there is given the letter, which is an insult to the American people and to the dignity of America, therefore  
Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the said Spanish minister, Dupuy de Lome, be given forthwith his passports and sent home in disgrace.  
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held its regular meeting this morning. The De Lome letter published in The Times was such a significant and startling document that it could not be ignored. It created a tremendous sensation at the Capitol, and the committee discussed it informally for some time.  
The unanimous opinion of the members of the committee and of every other Senator was that if the authenticity of the letter is verified Minister de Lome should be required to take the first boat for Madrid. There is a feeling among Congressmen that the letter is genuine. It sounds like De Lome, and is just such a letter as he would write under the seal of a personal communication. It, doubtless, expresses his real views of the Administration and the President. The more this remarkable letter was discussed the more was it believed to be absolutely genuine.  
The indignation of Senators was too general to justify the assumption that the letter will be but a passing sensation.  
Mr. De Lome was not in the diplomatic gallery this afternoon when the Senate took up the Cuban resolution. He has never been present at any of these debates in person, but is ably represented on the floor by the Senator from Maine, who has never hesitated to defend Spain against the statements made in debate on the floor of the Senate. Had he been present he would have heard some burning words from two men of the United States, who, at least, are not shackled, but

are free to express their own sentiments and the sentiments of the whole American people.

### QUESADA BELIEVES IN IT.

In His Mind the Alleged De Lome Letter Is Genuine.

Respecting the alleged Dupuy de Lome letter, Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, charge d'affaires for Cuba, said:  
"In my mind, there is no question that the letter is genuine. I have seen some of Dupuy de Lome's handwriting, and it is exactly the same as the photographed letter. I have known that this letter was on its way from Havana since last week, and we were expecting it every moment. We learned of it from our correspondents in Havana. It was sent by a special messenger, because we would not trust the mail."

"The style and the spirit of the letter

## About Credit.

Nine-tenths of the whole business of the country is done on credit. Without credit the manufacturer, the jobber, the wholesaler, the retailer would have to so confine their business that trade would stagnate entirely. It is the very essence of our banking system. All our greenbacks are but promises to pay. Why should not the individual citizen enjoy the same privileges? Mayer & Pettit, the Great Providers, believe that their customers are entitled to the same treatment at their hands, that they receive from the manufacturers. They are always at liberty to employ their credit when they wish, and their customers shall have the same opportunities. It is not a question of favor. It is simply sound business principles. But it makes it infinitely easier for the young or the struggling to enjoy the same benefits of life as the wealthy. A young married couple, with the Comfort Providers' help, can get up in the morning and have a comfortable home of their own—and while paying for everything, be under no more expense than they would if boarding.

It requires no bonds, no deeds, no legal formalities, no inquisitorial examinations, your promise to pay is all that is asked of you.

ter are like Mr. Dupuy de Lome. It has one virtue, and that is its consistency: for since the first time Dupuy de Lome landed in this country about twenty years ago to the present time he has expressed publicly and privately his contempt for the American people and his disrespect for the American Government and its officials.  
"This letter is the most eloquent proof of the Spanish character and its diplomatic conduct. It shows their duplicity and treachery, and it only follows the well-known lines of Spanish diplomacy, which are firmly directed to hoodwink continuously the Government of the United States. The letter shows what hand Mr. Dupuy de Lome has been playing in this country during the last two years and a half, and bears out everything that the Cubans have said as to the attempt of Spain to delay any action on the part of the American Government by its insincere and false schemes.

"As to the insult contained in the letter referring to the President of the United States, it is but the official expression of what the Spanish press in Spain and Cuba has been saying for many months past.  
Of course that is a matter for the American Government to take action upon and our delicate position precludes us from announcing that it is the only proper course to pursue with a representative of a foreign power, who, disregarding all the conventionalities and delicacies of his official position, so unjustly and brutally attacked the distinguished head of a great nation.  
"The words of Mr. Dupuy de Lome as to the proposed treaty of commerce are very timely on the eve of his negotiations with the representatives of the American Government. He declares that it might be only for effect to agitate this question of commercial relations. What better proof of the want of seriousness and honesty in a diplomat?  
"The whole document cannot fail to impress the American people and the world of methods employed by Spain to deceive and hoodwink public opinion abroad. The document is the best that could be designed by the Cubans to put their case before the American people. Mr. Dupuy de Lome is now to be tried by that never erring tribunal and we are positive that he will be found guilty of a gross breach of hospitality, courtesy and manhood."

Mr. Ricardo Diaz Albertini, second secretary of the Cuban Legation, was present while Mr. Quesada dictated his views on the letter read when Mr. Quesada had finished, Mr. Albertini said:  
"I am familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Dupuy de Lome and there is no doubt in my mind that he wrote the letter in question."

### A WARM PERSONAL FRIEND.

De Lome Entertained Canalejas in This City Last November.  
Senor Don José Canalejas, the editor of El Heraldillo, of Madrid, to whom the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, wrote the letter attacking the President, was entertained at dinner by Senor De Lome at the Metropolitan Club, Saturday evening, November 13 last. The function was a remarkable one at the juncture of international politics then existing, and

was in every sense of the word an exclusive affair. Senor Dupuy de Lome presided. On his right sat Senor Canalejas, and on his left Chief Justice Fuller.

The other guests were: General Miles, commanding the army; Associate Justice Harlan, Associate Justice Brewer, Associate Justice White, Associate Justice Peckham, M. Patenotre, the French ambassador; Senor Romero, the Mexican minister; Senor Don Domingo Gana minister from Chile; Baron Ladislans Hengelmuller von Hengervar, minister

from Austria; Admiral Franklin, Representative Sherman, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Stillman, Mr. Vega, Mr. St. Aubin, Messrs. Duffoss, Acquisition and Pia, secretaries of the Spanish legation.

Before the date of the banquet arrived there was much warm discussion as to whether it would be proper for Americans to attend, under the conditions then existing.  
The foregoing list of guests shows that the discussion did not result in any considerable number staying away.

### SENOR DUPUY DE LOME.



from Austria; Dr. Don Victor Equiquen, minister from Peru; Mr. G. de Weckherlin, minister from the Netherlands; Vicount de Santo-Thyrso, minister from Portugal; Senor Jose Andrade, minister from Venezuela; Senor Elkins, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Day, First Assistant Secretary of State; Solicitor General Richards; Hon. John W. Foster, former secretary of State; ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert; Hon. John A. Kasson, commis-

THE MINISTER MUST EXPLAIN.  
The State Department Notifies Him That It Is Time for Him to Talk.  
There is every reason for believing that the State Department, after Judge Day returned from his conference with the President, sent word to Mr. Dupuy de Lome that a personal explanation or a disavowal of the letter will be required by the Administration.  
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Our \$3 new spring Derby, delivered and best yet. Astoria, 533 Pa. ave.

The Weather—Cloudy tonight; rain tomorrow.

Those who new spring Ascots of ours are to be the rage. Jos. Auerbach, 525 Pa. av.

Bright heart boards—even thick—none one length. The finest \$1 per 100 ft.

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